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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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IN EARLY SUMMER.

O dewy hush upon a waiting world!
O gentle silence of the early morn,
Ere yet the queen of night her robe hath furled,
Ere yet the day is born.

Hark! From the grove a burst of sudden song,
A thousand tuneful voices join in the lay,
Each tiny herald in the joyful throng
Proclaims the coming day.

The solemn owl from out the pine tree's gloom
With discontented mutterings wings her flight
To the dim wood, where e'en at garish noon
Lurk shadows of the night.

Now light and darkness meet in final fray,
The pall of conflict dyed with crimson stain,
And flushed with victory, the god of day
Renews his welcome reign.

And, lavish with the ardor of his rays,
With burning fever woos each bud and flower,
Who shrink and droop beneath his ardent gaze
As nears the noontide hour.

I'll seek some beneath a fragrant pine,
Whose spreading branches make a grateful gloom,
And watch the sunshine play at "hide and seek
With every nodding plume."

And be enraptured to the song of bird,
The brook's low murmur o'er its pebbly bed,
The wind's soft whisper, 'mong the leaves that stirred,
Soft as an angel's tread.

Each feathery fern bends low her graceful crest,
To see her face within the anguid brook
Which glides without a ripple on its breast
Through shadows sunny nook.

Slowly the day god's gilded chariot wheels
Draw near their haven in the western sky;
And lengthening shadows, specter-like and grim,
Along the landscape lie.

Torn out at last, with cares of royal state,
Galled by the pressure of his burning crown,
The wearied monarch resolves to abdicate,
And lay his scepter down.

'Tis twilight now; the cow-bell's tinkling rhymes
Blends sweetly with the song of whip-poor-will,
And evening's queen, fair, gentle Luna, climbs
Above the eastern hill.
—Helen W. Stanford, in Ohio Farmer.

FATHER AND SON.

A Tale of Pride and Love in Real Life.

"One night last winter, while pursuing my way along one of the most obscure streets in Boston, I was annoyed from the reverie in which I was indulging by hearing light footsteps close to my side. Turning quickly I beheld a young girl, apparently not more than twelve years old, following as if she was anxious to speak to me, and when I observed, by the dim light of a neighboring street lamp, that she was poorly clad, trembling, thin and pale, I asked her, in a tone of kindness, what she wanted.

"If you please," she replied, in a tone that was almost choked with sobs, yet struck me as peculiarly soft and silver-toned, "if you please, sir, will you go back with me just a little way and see my father, who is very sick?"

"What is the matter with your father?" I asked, fearful of being deceived.

"Oh, sir, I don't know," she answered, in the same tones as before, "but I fear he is going to die."

The earnest manner of the broken-hearted girl made me ashamed of having doubted her at first, and I resolved to comply with her request. I was in just the mood for some adventure where there was an opportunity of accomplishing an object of benevolence, and I willingly followed my timid, sorrowful little guide back to her home.

The girl led me into a small and somewhat dilapidated house, and invited me to ascend a small and narrow staircase. At the head of the stairs I heard her groping about until her hand touched the latch of a door, which she opened, asking me, in a low voice, to follow her into the room.

I did so, and found myself in an humble apartment, where scrupulous neatness seemed struggling against absolute want. The dim light of a flickering lamp which stood on a small table near the door revealed to me the scanty furniture, which I found to consist of a few chairs, the table already mentioned, and, among other articles of minor importance, a bed in the most secured part of the room.

The girl stepped along before me and pointed to the bed.

"Come this way, sir, if you please," she whispered; "here is father."

As she turned to approach the bedside of the sufferer to apprize him of my presence I silently brushed away a tear which the sight of her grief-worn, pallid cheeks and eyes red with much weeping caused to start through my eyelids.

My youthful guide bent over the sick man and, laying her cheek close to his, while her arms encircled his neck, whispered something in his ear. A moment after she arose, and placing a chair at the bedside, begged me to approach.

Seating myself in the chair she placed for me, I took the hand of the invalid, and gazed for the first time full upon his face. I shall never forget the spectacle. Although much emaciated, his features betrayed the spirit of pride in the midst of poverty, of resolution in adversity, and of the stern endurance during his moments of agony which dwelt within his breast.

I was about to address him, when he cut me short by speaking first.

"You find me in a bad condition, sir," said he, with a smile I thought rather bitter. "I can't deny that I am actually crushed by sickness and misfortune; this you will readily believe, for I could never have stooped to ask assistance of any one had I not been perfectly helpless. And even now, sir, I doubt whether I would not have died before asking a favor of any one had it not been for the broken-hearted girl who conducted you hither."

I can not describe my sensations on hearing these words, so full of pride and candor, fall from the lips of a man who might be dying. It was plain to be seen that the invalid had once seen better days and moved in circles of refinement, and I was sure that his intellect was of the finest order. It was owing to these peculiar circumstances of the case that I became deeply interested in my new acquaintances and felt anxious to relieve them, and at the same time to learn something of their history. After conversing with the invalid for a few moments he intimated to me that he would willingly let me into the secrets of his history provided the girl was not present to listen.

Accordingly I directed "little Hetty," as the old man called her, to go for a physician of my acquaintance, telling her I would stay by her father until she returned. The night was not cold, and I felt that it would benefit her body and divert her mind to take a walk in the city, with the ways of which she was very well acquainted.

Hetty had scarcely left the house when the door-bell rang. The sick man said that the lower part of the house was not occupied, and requested me to see who was at the door.

Carrying the lamp in my hand I proceeded down the stairs. I found a well-dressed gentleman at the door, who seemed surprised on seeing me in such a place.

"Does Mr. Farley reside here?" he asked.

"I don't know that he does," I replied.

"Well, then, is there more than one family living in the house?"

"There is only one family, I believe."

"And you don't know whether the name of the family is Farley or not," said the stranger, with a smile.

I saw the drift of his remark, and replied that I was not acquainted in the house, never having been there before.

"The name of the family may be Farley," said I, "but I have not heard it. All I know is, there is an old man and his daughter and he calls the girl 'Hetty.'"

"The same," said the stranger; "he is the man I would see."

Hoping he might bring relief to my new acquaintances, I readily conducted him up the stairs and into the apartment I had left.

On approaching the bedside, I found that Mr. Farley had fallen asleep during my absence from the room.

"Let me sit here," said the stranger, quietly seating himself at the foot of the bedstead shading his brow, which I observed betrayed some emotion, "and do not tell the old man I am here. It is the girl I would see, and I will wait here until she returns."

Scarcely was the stranger seated when, as I approached the bedside, the invalid awoke.

"You must know," said he, continuing the subject of his history in a manner which showed that his slumber had been light, "you must know that I have not always been in the condition of poverty in which you now see me. I was once in excellent circumstances, and enjoyed a high standing in society."

"How did you become reduced?" I asked.

"By a series of misfortunes, of which I need not tell you. By degrees I lost, until I became quite fortuneless—quite friendless."

"Is the girl who brought me here your only child?" I inquired.

"Ah! it is of that I would speak," sighed the sick man, pressing my hand. "I had another child—a son—"

"And is he dead?"

"No—but he is dead to me. I lost him through my pride—my worse than folly."

"Where is he now?"

"Alas! I knew not!"

"Has he deserted you?"

"No—I drove him from my door. It was in my days of pride and influence that I disowned him and cast him off penniless."

The old man pressed his feeble hand upon his brow, as if to still its throbbing, and closed his eyes with a suppressed groan.

"I loved my son," he continued, after a pause—"I was proud of him, too, but even he could not change the firmness of my will. It is that which has estranged us."

"In what manner?"

"Can you not guess? Had you known William you would have discovered before this. His generous soul, so unlike my own, was totally free from the family pride and prejudice to which I owe my ruin. He had no idea of the aristocracy of wealth, and when he found among the laboring classes a maiden whom he thought might make him happy, he cared not for her humble condition, but resolved to win her heart and hand."

"And you opposed him?"

"Firmly—bitterly—blindly opposed him!" exclaimed the old man. "He was a major, and I could not enforce my commands, but I threatened, little thinking my threats were vain. I told him in a moment of calmness that the hour which saw him united to the poor girl he was wooing saw him no longer my son. But his soul, like mine, was above compulsion, and, unlike mine, it scorned the allurements of wealth. He believed that toil and poverty were honorable, and that worth was oftener found with them than with luxury and riches. He trusted that he had found a priceless jewel in the person of the humble girl he loved, and he boldly and unhesitatingly offered her his hand, although he knew I would disinherit him!"

"And he married her?"

"Yes; and from that time I have never seen him! He provided a home for himself and wife in Boston, and wrote me a letter. In that he begged me to excuse—he did not say forgive—his acting against my wishes, but said not a word—not a syllable about being received once more as my son and heir. He ended by inviting me to visit him in his new but humble home, and expressed a desire that we might live on friendly terms. I was too proud to visit him, and he never saw fit to cross my threshold again!"

"And he continued to reside in Boston—the same city with you, his father?"

"Yes, for a time; but he was poor and could not bear, I presume, the sight of those of his old associates who ceased to know him when he was no longer able to live in style. He scorned them, it is true, but he hated the sight of them, and therefore removed from the city."

"And he never came to you or wrote to you afterwards," said I.

"Never. The last I heard of him he was in New York, and in tolerable circumstances. Oh! what a triumph it would be to him could he see me thus reduced—shorn of my pride and former wealth!"

"You see I am now left alone in the unfriendly world with the child who brought you hither. As my riches failed me, being swept away by misfortunes, my old friends dropped off one by one; and now sickness has reduced me to the helpless, miserable condition in which you behold me. There is not an individual living who cares for me or mine! You have already shown some kindness to us—for which Heaven reward you! but you are the only one—the only one!"

The sick man turned his eyes upwards, then closed them with a sigh.

At this moment I observed that the ranger, who at first seemed to take no interest in the old man's story, had at length drawn his chair close to the bedside, as if to listen.

"My pride is humbled now," resumed the invalid, after a long pause. "I think I might be brought to ask relief of the very son I have disowned. O God! how just has been my punishment! to think that he, whom I cast off, is now, in all probability, able to laugh at my fall in the midst of his growing prosperity. But think you he would do it? Think you my William, who was once my joy and pride, would have the heart to triumph over me in my misery?"

"No, he would not," said a deep, earnest voice behind me, which made me start.

On looking around I saw the stranger I had admitted approaching the bedside. As the light fell upon his brow I beheld it was dark with agony, and there was a tear glistening in his eye.

"Who spoke? What voice was that?" demanded the invalid, turning on his pillow.

I made way for the stranger, and he drew near the bed. He bent over the form of the old man, and their eyes met.

"It was I who spoke," said the stranger, in hurried, husky tones; "it was my voice."

The old man stared at him wildly.

"And who are you?" he demanded.

"Do you not know me?" murmured the other. "O God! that it should come to this—that I am forgotten by my father!"

"William! my son William!" sobbed the invalid. "Oh, my injured—my noble and forgiving boy!"

The old man's voice was choked by sobs as with his feeble arms he drew his son more closely to his bosom. I turned away to dash aside the tears which came unbidden to my eyes, dimming my sight; and when I looked again, near a minute after, I beheld the father and son still locked in each other's arms. As I contemplated that silent, heartfelt embrace I felt my eyes fill again and my bosom heave with sympathy.

"Oh, my son!" murmured the invalid, at length, "what good angel has brought you ther? I am no longer what I once was, but a humble, miserable wretch. Adversity has taught me a deep and holy lesson; and it is now with joy, and not with pain, that I ask you to forgive me—"

"Father! father!" interrupted the young man, in a voice of agony, "speak not of the past! Let us forgive and forget! Both of us may have been in fault, but the days of our estrangement are past now; we are father and son once more!"

"God bless you! oh, my child!" murmured the old man. "God bless you!"

"I am come," resumed William, "to repay the debt of gratitude I owe you."

"The debt of gratitude?"

"Yes; for what does not a son owe to his father—especially to such a father as you were once to me? My mother was taken away when I was young and Hetty but an infant; but you filled her place. You educated me—you did every thing in your power to make me happy. Now I am come to repay the debt as freely. I have a dear and happy home in New York, to which I will remove you and Hetty as soon as you are able to leave your bed. Till then, I will see that you are made comfortable here. Oh, I thank Heaven for putting it into my heart to come back to Boston and search you out!"

The old man strove to reply to these words of kindness, but could not speak for sobbing. He wept like a child.

My situation during this interview was painful. It was a relief to hear footsteps ascending the stairs, and to see little Hetty enter the moment after.

Seeing two strangers in the room with her father, she started back surprised, for she was far from recognizing her brother. The old man saw her and called her to his side.

William uttered not a word, but stood regarding her in silence.

"My child," said the old man, "do you remember your brother William?"

"Oh, yes," replied the girl, quickly. "I remember him; he was always so kind to me. Don't you wish he was here now, father?"

"My child, he is here!" exclaimed the old man. "This is your brother William."

The girl turned, and when she saw her brother regarding her tenderly and kindly, open his arms to receive her, she flew to his bosom and flung her arms wildly about his neck.

At this moment my friend, the physician Hetty had gone for, having followed her, almost immediately, rang at the door, and I hastened to conduct him up the stairs.

He gave the sick man encouragement of affording him immediate relief, and, having prepared some medicines for his use, took his departure.

Thinking it best to leave the new-united family alone, I shortly after rose to depart. The old man and his son thanked me warmly for the interest I had taken in their affairs, and the little girl, as she conducted me to the door and bade me good night, besought me with tears in her eyes to visit them again.

That night I went home a better man than when I left a few hours before. The lesson I had learned had a peculiar effect upon my mind, teaching me, as it did, the folly of family pride or the pride of wealth, and the divine beauty and sweetness of forgiveness.

When I visited the house again I found a coach at the door, and being admitted by a servant, I met little Hetty in the hall, dressed ready for a journey.

The little creature flew to welcome me, and fairly wept with joy.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"Oh," said she, "father and I are going to New York with brother William. Father has got almost well, so that he can travel. We are going to live with brother, and we shall be so happy!"

At that moment William and his father came down-stairs, being ready for a start. Although the old man was leaning on the arm of his son, when he saw me he sprang forward to grasp my hand. William did the same, while Hetty stood by, laughing and weeping by turns from joy.

I saw them depart; and once more I retraced my steps homeward, filled with admiration of the old man's proud, stern, but generous spirit, the candor, beauty and single-heartedness of the child, but above all, of the young man's nobleness of soul, and of his spirit of true Christian benevolence and forgiveness.—J. F. Trowbridge, in Yankee Blade.

LESSONS FROM BASE-BALL.

A Preacher Finds Material in the Game for a Pulpit Discourse.

Rev. Forrest E. Dager, of Holy Trinity R. E. Church, preached recently a sermon upon the "Moral Lessons on Base-Ball," taking his text from Eccles. xi., 9. The sermon is one of a series that Mr. Dager is delivering upon the amusements of youth, and contained many unique parallels on the National game. He declared that the game on general principles was a good thing, and said:

"We can not afford to ignore any thing that has taken such a universal hold upon the lives of our young men as base-ball, and there are many lessons to be learned from it. First, the umpire; the most important person about a game is the umpire. Great difficulties are experienced in securing competent umpires, and there are not over half a dozen in the whole country. From this we can draw the inference, if a man is not competent to settle disputes arising between man and man he certainly is not to settle those between God and man. In the great game of life with God as the umpire, you are bound to have fair play.

"A second feature is the need of skilled and temperate players. All the big clubs have found it necessary to have men who have had long practice, and who are willing to abstain from strong drink. This is also necessary to make a success of the great game of life. What one error may cost! It can be safely said that the great majority of all games were lost by one or two errors. So it is that one mis-step in life may mean everlasting defeat. Another thing urged is the great need of sinking individuality in obtaining success in general team work. The best results in the church are obtained in this way. Finally, the enthusiasm when the home club wins and the silence when it makes an error. So it ought to be in life. We should always be ready to render praise for good works and refrain from criticism for mistakes."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SQUIRRELS AND CONES.

The Clever Way in Which the Chickaree Obtains Its Food.

Dr. R. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, says that the chickaree, or red squirrel, lives largely upon the seeds of the black and white spruce. His method of operation is ingenious, as would be expected of such a wide-awake and enterprising creature.

The cones grow principally at the tops of the spruce trees, and the largest and the finest are always to be found there. The chickaree selects a tree distinguished either for its steepness and density of its upper part, or for its leaning to one side, as either of these characteristics makes it certain that the cones, if detached, will fall to the ground; then he cuts off the heavily laden twigs and lets them drop. This is done with an impatient rapidity. Should a person be sitting quietly under a tree while one of these busy little creatures is at work at the top, he would see the bunches of cones come tumbling down in such quick succession that he might suppose half a dozen squirrels were at work, instead of only one industrious little fellow.

These bunches seldom lodge in the branches below, but if the squirrel on his way down notices one of them arrested in a hopeful position toward the end of a bough, he will sometimes run out and give it a second send off. In climbing tall spruce trees for observation of the surrounding country, I have often noticed bunches of cones lodged where, if started off a second time, they would be certain to catch again in the thick branches before reaching the ground. The squirrels seem to understand the situation perfectly, and leave such bunches to their fate. The chickarees, having thrown down a sufficient quantity for a few days' use, proceed to carry them to their favorite feeding-place near by. They peel off the scales in succession, and nibble out the seeds with great rapidity.—Popular Science Monthly.

CAPTOR AND CAPTIVE.

A Cheerful Story of the Amenities of War.

The Fight and the Rout—Taken Prisoner—A Warrior as Gentle and Honorable as He Was Brave—After the War.

Would you like an interesting war story? We have it, and it reads like a romance. The story begins with the charge of Wilson's Western cavalry on the Confederates around Columbus. General Howell Cobb's command occupied Girard, just across the Chattahoochee river, and the news came that Wilson's cavalry was bearing rapidly on the town, and that this dashing troop would reach Girard by about seven o'clock in the evening. They came on time and the Confederate forces, greatly outnumbered, and taken on such brief notice, were at immense disadvantage. The Federal cavalry had come like a cyclone, and the face of the earth was literally dotted with them. They held every point around the town and advanced from all directions. Before night they charged the Confederate forces, and in a few minutes the battle was on. Fierce was the struggle, as, locked almost in each other's lines, the two contesting forces fought for supremacy. But it was soon over; the Confederates could not hold out against the heavy odds, and retreat was the only escape from capture or annihilation. One after another the lines broke, and in the darkness of the night the Confederates found themselves absolutely disorganized, companies lost from their commands, soldiers from their companies, and every man struggling to keep out of the enemy's hand.

"To the bridge!" was the cry.

The scattered Confederates rushed to the bridge to escape to the Georgia side only to find it in flames! Some had gotten over in safety and many went through as best they could, fighting fire and picking their way through the sputtering timbers.

Among the last to pass the bridge was Second Lieutenant Charley Howell, of Company C, First Georgia Regiment—a boy, scarce eighteen years of age. He was lost from his company and found himself a stranger among strangers, but the gray uniform he wore called a kind word from a strapping Texan who, like him, was a refugee, but had fortunately escaped on horseback, and had succeeded in bringing another horse with him, which he led.

"Want to ride?" said the Texan, adding hurriedly: "Better git up; we ain't got no time to spare!"

No sooner said than done, and over the road leading from Columbus toward Greenville, in Meriwether County, the little Lieutenant and the sturdy Texan jogged along together in the darkness of the night.

The Texan was on his way to Macon, where he hoped to join friends, and Lieutenant Howell was on his way home to Atlanta, and he wanted to get there by the most direct route, which accounted for his not accepting the generous offer of his companion to "keep your horse and come on with me to Macon." They separated after a day's ride together, one continuing north toward Atlanta, and the other leading a riderless horse toward Macon.

On the second day after the fight at Girard Lieutenant Howell found himself near Waverly Hall, in Harris County.

The sun was sinking over the mountains, which rise in that section as if by some error of nature, and the traveler, almost exhausted, was wondering where he would rest for the night. The road hugged a mountain stream, and a bend brought in full view a mill cozily nestled on its banks, while across the road was one of those old-time Southern mansions, of immaculate white, with broad piazzas, and possessing an air of hospitality which seemed to say, "come in." Several ladies were about the yard, two in deep mourning, as soon appeared, for husbands who had gone to the war never to return. The gray coat at the gate attracted their eyes and opened their hearts. "Come in," they said, "we will do the best we can for you. You are hungry. We have but little left, but what we have we will share."

Soon the traveler's story was told. The party were seated on the broad piazza overlooking the mill, and the chirping of the crickets, the monotonous hum of the water playing with the mill-wheel, and the noise of a gentle wind toying with the limbs of the towering oaks, lent an air of solemnity to the occasion.

There are sounds of the pattering of horses' hoofs!

In another minute the bend is rounded and two horsemen, magnificently equipped and in full uniform of Federal cavalry, hastily dismounted at the gate of the mansion!

"The Yankees! The Yankees!" screamed the ladies, in consternation.

The riders had promptly "covered" the young officer with their revolvers, and, advancing toward the house, one of them in Captain's uniform, said:

"Have no fear, ladies; we will not harm you." Then, turning to Lieutenant Howell, the speaker continued:

"You surrender?"

"I must; I am unarmed."

"You are a rebel?"

"I'm not called such our way, but if the term suits you, all right."

"You wear a Lieutenant's stripes, I see—they take 'em young down here."

"Not too young to fight."

"Well, come on, we will have to take you in charge," and the three left the yard, the cavalrymen mounting and the prisoner following on foot.

In this way they left the old mansion, turning southward. Soon the Captain turned to his prisoner with the remark: "You will find it hard work to keep up with us on foot; hadn't you better get up behind John?" motioning to his attendant. And get up behind John he did, and in this way they rode for several hours.

Late in the night Captain Louthan, for it was Captain J. W. Louthan, of the Seventeenth Indiana Cavalry, his attendant and prisoner, reached his command, about seventy-five men, who had been detailed as scouts after the Columbus fight. In the meantime the Captain had said to his prisoner that if he would promise not to attempt escape he would be treated properly and be protected in camp from any trouble. The promise made, the young Lieutenant felt easy. When they joined the command of scouts the soldiers around the camp-fires eyed the prisoner—the only one in camp—inquisitively, and a burly Pennsylvanian remarked, the Captain having turned aside:

"What do you want with that little rebel? We'll just have to kill him to get rid of him!"

"Captain," said the prisoner, next morning, "they are talking about killing me; am I to be protected?"

"Who talked about it?" the officer asked.

"That man there," pointing to the Pennsylvanian who had made the threat.

"Dang you," said the officer, "don't you know that this is my prisoner, and I will shoot the man who touches him?"

To the prisoner he said: "I have your promise that you will not try to escape. I will take you at your word. We are going from here to Macon, and may get into several skirmishes on the march. A horse will be provided for you, and when we get to fighting you must keep to the rear."

On the march to Macon the scouts fell into several warm skirmishes, and Captain Louthan was always in the front. "He was as

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 6, 1889.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY :
JAMES C. DARBY, of Conemaugh Borough.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, of Ebensburg.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY :
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR of Johnstown.
FOR POOR DIRECTOR :
RAPHAEL HITE, of Carroll Twp.
FOR CORONER :
PETER McGOUGH, of Portage Twp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR :
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

FROM the Harrisburg *Patriot*, of Thursday we take the following report of the Democratic State Convention held at that city on Wednesday :

"Edmund A. Bigler, of Clearfield, will be Democratic standard bearer in the coming campaign, and the keynote of the fight will be treasury reform.

The Democratic State Convention, held here yesterday, nominated Mr. Bigler for State Treasurer, and adopted a thoroughly Democratic platform. It was one of the most harmonious conventions in the history of the party in Pennsylvania. The speeches were of a ringing order. No time was lost in idle talk, or in malignant contests, and in short contentment was the characteristic feature of the meeting.

State Chairman Kisner started the Convention to work shortly before 11 o'clock when he announced that the nomination of a tempoary chairman was in order. W. Rush Gillan, of Chambersburg, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the honor, arose and moved that Hon Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland, be chosen and the Convention readily agreed to the proposition. "Unfurl that banner," said Wherry in his speech to the delegates, "which has floated without stain from Thomas Jefferson to Grover Cleveland," and the Convention showed their approval of the statement by a great outburst of applause.

After Congressman J. B. Reilly, of Schuylkill, had been elected as the Convention's permanent presiding officer, and the various committees had been appointed, nominations of candidates for State Treasurer followed. R. Jones Monaghan, of Chester, presented the name of Edmund A. Bigler, and the nomination was seconded by Congressman-elect Kerr, of Clearfield, and John Malone, of Lancaster.

The name of Homer J. Humes, of Crawford, was placed before the Convention by John Schwartz, of that county, and William J. Brennen, of Allegheny, also spoke in the interest of Mr. Humes, Captain A. A. Clay, of Elk, was nominated by Harry Hall, and John Foren, of Philadelphia, presented the name of Isaac Wilde, of that city. The first ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Bigler. This was the vote :

Bigler	207
Humes	71
Clay	21
Wilde	4

Then delegate Patrick Foley, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Humes, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and there was not a dissenting voice."

THE PLATFORM.

The platform as reported by Mr. H. S. Cavanaugh, of Northampton, from the committee on resolutions is as follows ;

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare :

1. That all powers not expressly granted to the general government are withheld and a sacred observance of the rule of construction contained in the tenth amendment to the constitution itself, is essential to the preservation of the principles of home rule, and of pure, honest and economical Government, to the end that labor may not be robbed of the bread it has earned.

2. We applaud the action of President Cleveland and our Democratic representatives in Congress looking to tariff tax reform, and we re-affirm the declaration of principles made by the Democracy of the Union at St. Louis in 1888, especially that demanding a revision of and reduction of tariff taxes for the relief at once of American labor, Amer industries, American taxpayers, by the repeal of such tariff taxes, as now invite and protect monopoly greed that lessens production, lessens employment of labor, decreases wages and increases cost to consumers, and by the admission of raw material free of duty in all cases where it will enlarge our products, multiply our markets and increase demand for labor.

3. We regard trusts, in whatever form organized, as the result of the existing monopoly tariff, and we demand the repeal of such tariff taxes as enable them to control domestic production, by unlawful combination, and to extort from the people exorbitant prices for their products.

4. We accept the decision of the people of Pennsylvania rendered by the ballot on the Prohibitory Amendment as a declaration in favor of a reasonable, just and effective regulation of the traffic in ardent spirits. We hold that the agreement of the Republican party through its representatives in the Legislature to the proposed Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution, and its defeat at the polls in spite of the Republican majority of 80,000 votes, are facts that establish beyond doubt the hypocrisy of the Republican leaders in their treatment of the question of Prohibition.

5. We hold the Republican party responsible for the failure—a failure willfully and corruptly incurred—to enforce by "appropriate legislation" the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the Constitution, designed to protect the land and labor, the people and industries of this commonwealth.

6. We hold the Republican party responsible for the failure to pass any law for the relief of the manual laborers of the State of Pennsylvania, and we recommend the enactment of such laws as will give equal protection and equal opportunities in every branch of industry to all citizens irrespective of race, religion or nativity. We also hold the Republican party responsible for the failure of the Legislature to consider favorably the petition of the workingmen and farmers of this State for the equalization of the burdens of taxation and for relief from the exactions of monopoly.

7. We hold the Republican party responsible for the notorious corruptions which have for many years prevailed in the management of the State Treasury, for the system of depositing loans without interest, enriching favorites of the ring by the use of the public money, and for the flagrant violation of law by the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and we pledge the faith of the Democratic party that the candidate this day nominated will, if elected, reform these wrongs.

8. We favor the Australian ballot system as adapted to meet the requirements of our constitution, and the special wants of our people, in order to secure the freedom and purity of elections menaced by the combined power of monopoly and the corruption of Republican rings and bosses.

9. That the sufferers by the recent floods have our sincere sympathy, and that while we deprecate and condemn the management on the part of the State authorities by which relief to our sorely afflicted fellow citizens has been unnecessarily delayed, we urge our representatives in the legislature to take such constitutional action as will give substantial relief to the stricken communities.

10. While we favor a liberal system of pensions to such veterans of the late war as have been honorably discharged and who from wounds or other physical infirmities have been rendered unfit for manual or other labor, we deem it unjust to that large class of faithful soldiers of the union who take a just pride in the heroic achievements of their comrades in arms, that there should be added to the pension roll the names of any who are not qualified therefor by reason of honorable and faithful service in the line of duty.

The foregoing declarations were unanimously adopted, as was a resolution expressing sympathy for the suffering people of Ireland, and another endorsing the association of Democratic clubs.

THE public debt statement for August just out, says the Pittsburg *Post*, shows some remarkable facts that will interest the great American taxpayer.

While the receipts of the Treasury for August, 1889, were about the same as for August, 1888, under the Cleveland Administration, or in round numbers about $34,000,000, the expenditures of the past month exceed those for August, 1888, about 40 per cent., or $40,000,000 against $24,000,000 under Cleveland.

There is Tannerism for you. "Treat the boys liberally" was the salutation Benjamin gave the Corporal when the latter took office.

As a result of this "liberal" treatment, the public debt was increased for August, 1889, in the neat sum of $6 076,692. The pension disbursements were nearly doubled during the month. The surplus is going, going, and will soon be gone. On Tanner's plan there will have to be an increase of taxation to meet the raids on the Treasury rather than a reduction.

PENSION COMMISSIONER TANNER, is catching in on all sides and President Harrison will soon have to unload him. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a radical, Republican paper, speaking of Tanner's Milwaukee speech, says : "It shows that he deliberately made use of expressions which were nothing less than the most intolerable insults to the wifes and widows of soldiers of the Union. According to Tanner's notions it is the duty of the Government to continue paying a pension to a widow even after she marries again. If it does not do this it will be responsible for the loss of her virtue which may follow, and will place a "premium on immortality." The habits of thought which lead a man into making such an observation at any time or place, not to speak of such an occasion as a Grand Army encampment, ought to be enough to show the soldiers the supreme folly of sustaining a Pension Commissioner who has no more sense than to give rein to his tongue in that fashion."

SIX million's increase of the public debt during the month of August ! That is the record of the Harrison Administration. And it has managed to effect this increase in spite of purchases during the month of Government bonds by the Treasury to the amount of some $20,000,000. The real increase of the country's obligations is, therefore, many millions in excess of the Treasury statement. In July there was another increase of something over a million. This might have been accidental, but when figures like those for August confront the people they may be pardoned for doing some thinking. What becomes of Republican professions of economy ? We suggest that a Star Chamber Committee, composed of Rubber-Stamp Windom, and God-Help-the-Surplus Tanner, be appointed to consider the problem and report a solution. The explanation, if any can be offered, should be of a nature to adapt it to the use of Republican organs in distress.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S recent Eastern and Western tours, says an exchange, seem to be generally accepted as an evidence of a desire on his part to be renominated, but it was not needed to convince observant people that he has been in office only six months, he has shown pretty conclusively that he will not be satisfied with one term. His failure to declare, in his inaugural address, against second terms, his evident determination to ignore, as far as possible, the members of his party who might stand in the way of his ambition by becoming candidates themselves, his bid for the soldier vote by the appointment of Commissioner Tanner, his bid for the favor of the Republican press by his appointment to important offices of leading Republican editors, and his recognition of Mahone in Virginia, can hardly be construed in any other way than that he does not intend, if he can prevent it, his political career to end in 1892.

Why Republicans Attack the Rules.

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts declares that the great question for the coming Congress is the revision of the rules of the House of Representatives. He says this issue overshadows all others, and that if "the system of rules in the House of Representatives is right, then the entire American system of Government from top to bottom is wrong."

It is wonderful how very important an alteration of the rules has become in the eyes of the Republicans since they have reached the conclusion that without such a change they will not be able to carry their partisan measures through Congress. It is partisanship not patriotism, that troubles them. Love for the offices and the power to make laws that will be Republican rather than American is the animating motive of their crusade against regulations which have long preserved the freedom of congressional discussion by protecting the rights of the minority.

During Democratic control of the House of Representatives the Republicans found no fault with the system of parliamentary discipline which they now denounce as inherently incompatible with the American methods in Government. They accepted to the fullest degree the protection of which they now seek to deprive the Democrats.

The reason for this change of front is easily found. There are contests for congressional seats got up under the auspices of Republican political headquarters, and these claims are confined almost exclusively to districts in the Southern States, in which it is proposed to re-establish carpetbag domination.

The Republican scheme is to oust from those representative positions Democrats who have been duly declared elected in their respective States, and to install in their stead Republican competitors whose defeat at the polls has been ascertained and announced by the proper local authorities. It is proposed in this way to revolutionize in part the verdict of last year's elections, in order that what is called "a working majority" may be given to the Republicans by the action of their own committees. The fact that the rules constitute an obstacle to such a proceeding is in itself a proof to the usefulness and merit of those parliamentary regulations.

Mr. Lodge's pretense of putting this partisan conspiracy on a high plane of statesmanship will deceive no one. Republicans as well as Democrats realize the true character of the Quay scheme to take, "with a mailed hand," all they can obtain from the results of the last election. Democrats will resist this effort to change the rules and they will appeal, with confidence, to right-minded Republicans to refrain from depriving them of the fair play that Republicans secured by reliance on the rules which Mr. Lodge assails, as spokesman for the Republican machine. —*N. Y. Star.*

A Grave Problem—The Remedy.

It is a grave condition and not a theory that now confronts President Harrison because of the flagrant abuse and bewildering profligacy of the Pension Department under Commissioner Tanner, and the problem must be speedily solved. How will it be done ?

It must now be clear to the President and the Cabinet that Commissioner Tanner must be dismissed from the office he has so shamefully abused and from the leadership of the veterans of the country upon whom he has brought consuming shame, and the sooner it is done and the bolder the action of the President, the better it will be for the Administration, for the party, for the soldiers and for the country.

It is now evident that if the meeting of Congress shall find Tanner in office, the Republican members will take the lead in demanding his dismissal, and it is not now concealed that the Republican House will refuse to honor Tanner's call for pension appropriations without first cutting up his abuses by the roots and reversing his general policy. Such an issue would not only seriously embarrass the Administration, but would place it in a most indefensible attitude before the country.

The time has come when the Government must place the pension system on an entirely different plane from that lately given it by pension sharks and fraudulent pensioners, and if President Harrison would summon General Cox or General Boynton to the Pension Commissionership, he would at once end the whole speculative and fradulent pension trade.

Cox has been General, Governor, Cabinet officer and always a Republican. Boynton has been soldier and journalist always a Republican, and both are men of eminent ability, integrity and true to the honor of the soldiers of the Republic. There are many other soldiers who would bring equal capability and honesty to the Pension Department ; but the earnest, eloquent and patriotic appeals which have recently come from Cox and Boyton to the veterans of the country, make them pre-eminently fitted to solve the grave pension problem at once and to the entire satisfaction of all true soldiers and all patriotic citizens.

It is idle to assume that the Administration can temporize with Tannerism in the Pension Department. He must be dismissed sooner or later, and soon at the lateest ; and why not solve the perplexing problem at once and for all time by calling such a man as Cox or Boynton to the Commissionship ?—*Phila. Times.*

A point Well Scored.

One of the resolutions of the Prohibition State Convention raises an issue which at least does not belong to last year's bird's nests.

In this resolution the charge is deliberately made that the Sinking Fund needlessly sold $1,000,000 of interest-bearing Government bonds and deposited the proceeds among favorite banks which pay the State no interest. This action is denounced as "a gross piece of mismanagement" and "a wanton violation" of the laws for investing the money of the Commonwealth in State and national securities.

The grave statement here made by a respectable body of the citizens of Pennsylvania is one which neither the Sinking Fund Commissioner nor the Republican candidate for State Treasurer can afford to ignore. While it is true that the candidate is not responsible for the financial acts of the Sinking Fund Commission, he was nominated by the same political influences that control the State Treasury. If he should be elected State Treasurer, Speaker Boyer would be expected to pursue the same policy that now prevails in the management of the Commonwealth.

The people of Pennsylvania have a high interest in the election of a State Treasurer who will inflexibly obey the laws relating to the public finances, and who will not manipulate the Treasury balances for the promotion of private interests. This is what the Prohibition State Convention charges against the present State Treasurer and his associates in the Sinking Fund Commission. In the election of a State Treasurer this Fall the question is whether the abuse shall be arrested.

The Prohibitionists have done well in bringing this important matter before the people of the Commonwealth. —*Phila. Record.*

MRS. CATHARINE SULLIVAN, mother of John L. Sullivan the prize fighter, died at her home in Boston on last Friday.

Europe's Warlike Peace.

Talk of the disarmament or at least of simultaneous reduction of forces by the Governments of Continental Europe bobs up every once in a while, to be followed almost immediately by an increase in the same. In 1882 Prince Bismarck assumed the white robes of peace and astonished the European world by a declaration in favor of reduction of forces ; within a month a bill was introduced into the Imperial Parliament increasing the artillery arm of the military service by about 60 per cent.

Within the last month the European world has gone through a somewhat similar experience. When his Youthful and Imperial Highness of Germany visited England the first week in August and was entertained off Spithead by miles of shipping and the thunders of marine artillery, it was felt that England had been induced to give some sort of adhesion to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, and that this strong quartette would be a guarantee of peace for a long period and even hasten the time of diminished armaments. To-day the official organs throughout Germany are preparing the public mind for increased military taxation by demanding that the army be increased to meet the standard of force which France will be enabled to put in the field under her new conscription laws. The military forces in Alsace-Lorraine are also to be largely increased. "White-winged peace" wears in Germany a suit of black armor underneath her outergarb, very clearly.

All these moves are of course simply so many phases of a gradually aggravating condition of things for the unbeard million, who, in all the countries from the straits of Dover to the Bosphorus, pay the taxes that support the costly follies, ambitions and hatreds of the many governments of the Continent. That the end must soon come is very certain ; but how will it come no one can forsee. There seems to be less reason to anticipate a millenium of universal peace and good-will in Continental Europe to day than at any time previous. For no matter how much the western or central governments and peoples might desire it, the vast and irresponsible despotism of Russia can never be counted upon except as a disturbing element in the situation, and armaments will have to be kept up on her account if for no other. Yet every day brings these governments nearer to bankruptcy as inevitably as it brings the approach of next winter. Truly, it is a great and terrible problem.—*Phila. Herald.*

The Inter-State Futility.

The President has appointed Judge Wheelock G. Veazey of Rutland, Vermont, a member of the Inter State CommerceCommission, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Aldace F. Walker. We presume that Judge Veazey is a highly respectable Green Mountain lawyer and a very worthy man. His appointment makes the Inter-State Commerce Commission homogeneous. That is to say, it is now composed entirely of lawyers, and is a sort of private Supreme Bench and Court of Finality all to itself.

The Commission does not fulfil the purpose for which it was created, and for the very reason that it is composed exclusively of lawyers. Instead of being an executive body, charged with the practical enforcement of an explicit act of Congress, the Commission has constituted itself a court of judicial inquiry, a solemn and impracticable oracle of exceeding dignity and ineffable futility. It hears cases, and after periods of protracted and tedious gestation it delivers opinions. The result has been that it has accomplished nothing. It has failed to enforce the law ; and that all it has acheived is a most preposterous amount of personal deportment, and the waste of a lot of time, not to mention money.

If, as common sense should have dictated in the beginning, the Commission had included one or two trained railroad men of good business qualifications, it would have done more in one day than it has effected in a year. It would have enforced the law, rebuked the dishonest men who have been wrecking railroads under its nose and making it the laughing stock of the public, and justified its own existence before the people. As it is, there cannot be much more patience with it. If it continue in the future as it has in the past, its operations will be resented. It affords no relief, and it is rapidly attaining recognition as a governmental incubus and bureau of oppression, whose sole use is to enable a few highly respectable old lawyers to draw comfortable salaries and articulate inefficacious utterance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Disapointment.

If there were any people who expected that the Grand Army of the Republic would rise to the duty of condemning the abuses of the present administration of the Pension Bureau, or that they would at least refrain from active and positive endorsement of the chief agent of the thieves and camp followers, James Tanner, they must experience a severe setback with the news of this morning. Very clearly, the Tanner element, the sort that always cluster around wherever public charity is to be abused or the people's money squandered, have either the strongest voices or are in a large majority in the great soldiers' fraternity. A resolution thanking the President for the appointment of "Comrade" Tanner was "adopted under a suspension of the rules, unanimously, amid great cheering," we are told.

The suggestion in the same resolution that "we ask a full investigation of his administration of the affairs of the Pension Bureau," is evidently of the same spirit that prompted the "Corporal" to ask it. It is in fact, equivalent to a statement of the assurance felt, that whatever may be the result of the investigation asked for the manifest and gross irregularities in the Pension Bureau will be glossed over and decreed to be within the spirit of the law.—*Phila. Herald.*

ONE of the greatest afflictions that has followed and due directly to the Johnstown flood, is the poetical descriptions of that disaster that are spun out and printed by some of our exchanges. There is a feeling of—well we cannot describe it, comes over you when reading them and you feel that if the ready made poets from all parts of the country could have been gathered into Johnstown on that fatal day and the good people got out, what a blessing instead of a curse the flood would have proved to be.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NOTWITHSTANEING the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of wholesale licensee, Judge Stewart, of Franklin county, refused a wholesale license to C. H. Gordon the other day. He puts his refusal to grant the license on the ground that the law on which the decision of the Supreme Court was based does not apply to counties outside of Allegheny and Philadelphia.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A movement is on foot in Pekin China, among a number of the high officials to have all Americans employed in China expelled from the empire. It is reported that Prince Chun consents.

—A very considerate thief who entered J. P. Beckley's house at Glassboro, N. J., a night or two ago, stole $16 from Mr. Beckley's trousers, but left a $5 bill on a chair with this note : "I am not a hog."

—A New Hampshire couple were married in a balloon the other day. They probably thought they were undergoing a novel experience, but the fact is that most people's heads are in the clouds when they get married.

—Advice from Yokohama under date of Aug. 30th, states that disastrous storms have recently occurred in Wakayama. Ten thousand persons perished in the floods following the storms, and 20 000 were rendered homeless. The loss of property was enormous.

—Locomotives in England are not supplied with headlights or bells. Headlights are not used because guards are stationed along the road at intervals of one mile, and no living thing is allowed to go upon the track. Bells are unnecessary, as there are no crossings at track level.

—Alden B. Stockwell, who was at one time president of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and a Wall street high-flyer, recently found $28,000 in bonds among a lot of old papers. As he had lost his fortune and been for years in poverty it was a lucky windfall.

—Harvey Grabill, of Manheim, Pa., has a tiny rat terrier. A couple of mornings since he found the terrier and a monstrous rat playing genially in the yard. He went into the house for a weapon, heard a scratching, opened the door, and in frisked dog and rat, which began to gambol around the room.

—A remarkable wedding took place at Goshen, Ind., recently. Messick Carpenter, aged 89, was wedded to Mrs. Phene Clandaniel, who has seen 69 summers. Both of the contracting parties had been wedded three times before, and they were accompanied at the ceremony by their grandchildren.

—Samuel Rhodes, of Monroe townskip, Juniata county, has discovered quartz rock on his farm which contains valuable mineral. Mr. Rhodes asserts that six million dollars worth of the precious metal can be taken from each acre of his farm. If such is the case he is one of the richest men in the State.

—A condemned criminal in England must be allowed to see three Sundays between his sentence and his execution. Of course, he can thus be hung in a little over two weeks, but the three Sundays must pass over his head before the gallows claims him. The custom is a relic of medieval times, when a criminal was allowed that much of a respite to prepare for death.

—Henry Turner and Milton Elliott, two saw-mill hands at Landisville, Indiana, engaged in a desperate duel last Sunday in which Elliott, who used a poker, was nearly cut to pieces by Turner, who fought with a knife. Elliott received three gashes, one of which was a scalp cut from ear to ear. The most dangerous wound was a slash across the stomach. His recovery is doubtful. Turner was arrested.

—While an eleven-year-old daughter of Bryon Welsh of Albany, N. Y., was carrying in her arms her infant sister, 11 months old, on Sunday last, the little one cried for a drink of water. The girl picked up a bowl of embalming fluid, which stood beside the corpse of another child of the family, and allowed the babe to drink of the poisonous mixture. A physician was summoned, but the child died soon afterward.

—A seedy man asked for a dinner at a farmhouse in Harborcreek, near Erie, several days ago. The lady snappishly refused him, but her little daughter pleading for him she relented, and after dinner the man went on to the next farm where he wrote a letter to the snappish lady revealing the fact that he was her brother, supposed to have been drowned 30 years ago, and inclosing for the child a roll of new $10 notes.

—According to a French paper a sea monster, such as no fisherman has ever seen before, has been stranded on Bancais Rocks, situated to the west of the island of St. Honorat, near Cannes. The creature measures 5½ metres in length, and is 5 metres round the thickest part of its body. It has a beak resembling that of a parrot and two horns on its head ; its eyes are at a distance of one metre from the extremity of the beak.

—Thomas Mankeville, the burglar who shot by Samuel Treger at Girardville, Schuylkill county, on the night of August 2nd, died of his wounds in the county prison last Friday morning. Mankeville had entered the house of Teger, who was awakened by his movements, and securing a gun fired upon the intruder. Mankeville fired five shots from a revolver at Treger with no effect, and the latter thereupon fired a load of shot into the burglar's back.

—The little village of Parkersburg, Butler county, Pa., is greatly excited over a ghostly manifestation that has recently appeared in the town. About a year ago a colored barber, who was leader of the village band, and well known for his excellent playing on the guitar, was taken sick and died. Recently people living in the vicinity of the house where he passed away have heard a guitar played precisely as he was in the habit of playing it, with the same tunes which were his favorites.

—Mrs. Catharine Sullivan, the mother of John L. Sullivan, died last Friday night at 8 o'clock at her her home in Boston, of paralysis, after an illness of six months. She was was fifty-two years old. She was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, was fairly-well educated, and came to the United States in 1853. She married Michael Sullivan two years later, having by him two sons and two daughters. John L. is the oldest child. He had been on a spree, but the news of his mother's illness sobered him. He was at her death-bed.

—A young and pretty woman who gives the name of Miss Rubens, attempted to throw vitriol in the face of Howard Hemmig, a wealthy young resident of Reading, Pa., while the latter was out riding Saturday. The woman was arrested and claims that Hemmig married her at Fall River, Mass., recently. Hemmig acknowledges having met her, but says he told her that he was a married man, and he alleges she told him she did not care if he was married 19 times she would be willing to make his twentieth wife. Hemmig also says that if he ever went through any wedding ceremony he has no remembrance of it.

—Henry Sache, a well-to do farmer, living five miles south from Hawley, quarrelled with and shot his wife on Friday afternoon in his own yard. Sache is a German, 70 years of age, and was living with his second wife, who is not more than half his age. He has been very quarrelsome for a number of years, has threatened many times to shoot her, and carried out his threat on Friday. Fortunately she had reached such a distance before he fired that the shot scattered so that it may not prove fatal. She was taken to a neighbor's house and surgical aid summoned. The old man says he was provoked to commit the deed.

—A poor teamster in Boston, who found $130 in cash, not only promptly sought out the owner, a manufacturing firm, but refused to accept a reward.

—John S. Vanding, a prominent carpenter and builder of Harrisburg, was drowned in the canal on Saturday. A boatman noticed the body in the water at the lock near Lochiel, and notified the lock-tender. It was discovered about 7 o'clock Saturday morning. As there were no marks indicating violence, Coroner Shindler's jury reached the conclusion that death was caused by accidental drowning.

—When the steamship Anadyr, of the Messageries Maritimes, was sunk the other day in collision off Aden, she carried down into seven fathoms of water 174 cases of silver ingots, valued at 650,000 francs, which were destined for the Indo-China Bank ; 123 cases of gold wire for Madras, 113 cases of watches, several cases of jewelry for Saigon, valuable woven stuffs for China, 800 sacks of Bordeaux wine and 100 cases of champagne.

—An exciting scene was witnessed at an exhibition by Miss Beaumont, the aeronaut, at North Shields, England, on Saturday. In descending from her baloon with a parachute the woman got caught by a lightning conductor, from which she hung suspended by one arm far above the gronnd. There was a great crowd of spectators and the excitement was intense. Ladders was brought as quickly as possible, and the daring aeronaut made a safe descent.

—The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Grangers of the United States was brought to a close at Williams' Grove on Saturday. It is estimated that over 150,000 persons were in attendance during the week. The exhibits met with ready sales. The exhibition was the most successful one ever held, and the revenue derived from it was quite large. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Grange was held in the auditorium on Saturday, and it was agreed to hold the next exhibition in August, 1890, at the same place.

—On Friday afternoon a ladle in the steel mill at Homestead, containing thirty tons of molten metal, boiled over upon a group of workmen, two of whom were burned to death almost where they stood, two men were fatally burned, and three others received burns which may maim them for life. Andrew Keppler stood in the ingot pit and received the full shower of liquid steel. He was forty-two years of age and leaves a wife and six children. William Fagan was burned over the head and entire body. He was thirty years of age, and, if he dies, will leave a wife and two children. Nicholas Bowers, twenty-four years of age and single, was so badly burned that he died at his brother's house on Saturday night. Joseph Durkes, a Hungarian, was probably fatally burned. The other men injured are Isaac Lane, of Turtle Creek ; Stephen Christ, Michael Dzerko, and John Dudas. The dead and injured men were all members of the Amalgamated Association.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills ? Arsenic kill ; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure ?" "Yes !" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1885-tf.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Charles S. Gill, Proprietor.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached to house.

Cor. Wood St. & Third Ave.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE OWNER OF a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about 180 ACRES, located 2½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with

Hemlock, Beech, Sugar, Etc.

The timber on said premises or the land and timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.-tf.

CANCER and Tumors CURED : no knife ; book free. Drs. BRATNEY & ROSS, No. 162 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODSDELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

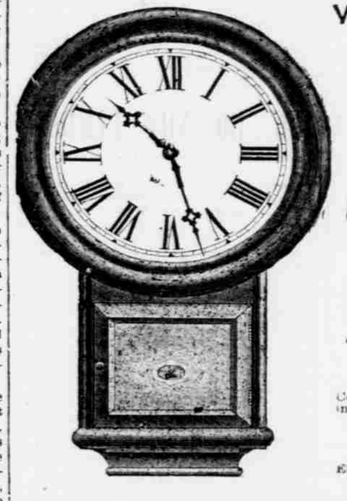
—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.



Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children,
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices.

JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA.

EXPOSITION AT PITTSBURG

OPENS SEPT. 4th. CLOSES OCT. 19th

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HOPPER BROTHERS. & CO.

Extend to you a hearty invitation when you visit the City to call and examine our stock of

BEDROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE.
CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,
DINING AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
BEDDING STOVES AND RANGES.

We furnish everything that pertains to the proper fitting of a house at lower prices than can be had elsewhere in the City.

WE ARE NEAR THE EXPOSITION.

Cars from the B. & O. and P. R. R. Depots pass our Doors. Will gladly give any information necessary.

Hooper Bros. & Co., 307 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Cambria & Clearfield Co's Near Philadelphia. School Opens Sept. 19th. Yearly Expense, $300. Quarterly Paym'ts, $125. Media Academy

Admits and classifies young men and boys at any time ; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, for West Point or Annapolis. Advanced classes in Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Electrical or Civil Engineering, Classics, Mathematics, etc. One of the best equipped and best managed Schools. All students board with the Principal. Teachers all men and graduates of first-class Colleges. Fine building, steam heated rooms. Every room has in it a steam radiator and is completely furnished. Grounds ten acres for out-door athletics, etc. Gymnasium. Special opportunities for any students backward or rapidly pressing forward. Reference to parents of boys. Patrons or students may select any studies, or a Business, College-Preparatory, Historical, or Classical course. Physical and Chemical Laboratory. Practical Business Department, with Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., etc. More fully supplied with apparatus than any other College-fitting School. Media Academy affords every home comfort, the best education, and the best training. Fifty pieces cornet every summer. No examinations for admission. Illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A.B., A.M. (Harvard Graduate), Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars at this office.

Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle

We have the finest three barrel combination gun made. A breech-loader for $20.00. We make others at $12.50 and $15.00. Send for our illustrated catalogue. OUR EMPEROR GUNS are unsurpassed and the best values in the market. It is to your interest to see them before buying. Watches, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, Rifles, Walking Canes, Fishing Tackle, Bicycles, etc. Send 2c. stamp for address and we will tell you where you can see them. OUR MAN ON THE ROAD will call on you. Send 25 cts. for a One Mile Cartridge Shooting Target.

Geo. W. Claflin & Co., 54 & 56 Duane St., New York.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,

LORETTO, PA.,

IN CHARGE OF

FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

Board and Tuition

for the Scholastic Year, $200.

March 26th, 1886, tf.

WOOL! WOOL!

William Murray & Son

ALTOONA, PA.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of Dry Goods, Ladies' Beaded Wraps, Carpets, and a large assortment of China Matting for less than Eastern prices, and pays the highest price for wool. WM. MURRAY & SON,

1515 and 1517 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

May 10, 1889

When you want posters printed call at this office.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 6, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Clothing at Barker Bros'.

—Labor Day was not observed to any great extent in this place.

—A. V. Barker, Esq., purchased the fine McAnally horse on Monday.

—Mr. Ed. Kittell, of Bellefonte, visited his home in this place on Saturday.

—Mrs. J. W. Sharbaugh, of Carrolltown, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mrs. Harry Scanlan, of Carrolltown, paid Ebensburg a brief visit on Monday.

—Mr. Otto Glasser, Carrolltown's enterprising tonsorial artist, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

—Miss Annie and Miss Minnie VanLuven, of Johnstown, are visiting the Misses Roberts in this place.

—Mr. John Lantzy, one of Barr township's enterprising citizens, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

—Misses Hattie and Mary Sharbaugh and Maggie Cooney, all of Carrolltown, were visitors to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Mr. David Dibert, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Johnstown, died on Thursday of last week, aged 65 years.

—Mr. A. J. Fenlon, of Philadelphia, who had been visiting at his old home in Ebensburg, returned to the above place on Saturday.

—Mrs. James Young and her daughter, Miss, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. James, of this place, the present week.

—Any one wanting to buy clothing this week or next, can save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by going down to Barkers'.

A game of ball was played at Loretto between the Loretto nine and a nine from Lilly's on Monday afternoon, the score being 5 to 3.

—In order to close out a lot of clothing on hand for to make room for fall goods, Barker Bros'. have made a great reduction on the price of their goods.

—A party was held at the residence of Hon. R. L. Johnston on Tuesday night, and those in attendance express themselves as having an enjoyable time.

—The new Catholic church at Frugality was dedicated to the service of God on Monday. Bishop Phelan celebrated mass and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. R. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—Mr. Casper Lieb, wife and daughter Mollie, Mr. Adam Lieb and daughter, and Mr. Harry Luther, all of St. Nicholas, passed through Ebensburg Thursday on their way to Johnstown.

—This is the month to destroy thistles: if they be cut off when in bloom at about one inch above the surface of the ground, the hollow part of the stem receives water and the roots decay.

—Miss Emma Stoltz, of Carrolltown, accompanied by Mrs. T. J. Itell, who had been visiting relatives and friends at the above place, passed through Ebensburg on their way to Johnstown Monday.

—The body of a child was found in the river at Johnstown on Monday, by persons walking along the bank, who noticed the foot exposed above the sand. It was taken to the morgue, but was not identified.

—It is feared that if the present hot weather continues long there will be much sickness in Johnstown. Every day sickness is increasing and the hot dry weather will add to the causes that produce it.

—William Long, of Greensburg, in attempting to alight from a freight train, near Penn, Sunday night, was thrown under the wheels and both legs cut off. He only lived a few hours. He was about 18 years old.

—That portion of Cambria borough, through which the flood swept, is being built up in a rapid manner. Front street, which was torn out almost to the river bed, is being filled up, and new houses are springing up daily.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—County Superintendent Leech received a check for $300 this week from the Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, as a donation for the public schools of the flooded district. $100 goes to Woodvale, $100 to Conemaugh borough and $100 to Cambria borough.

—It has been proven beyond doubt that our people buy better made clothing for less money from Mr. Amos Sulka, of the Economy Clothing Company than from any other source. He will again be at the Mountain House on September 9th to 13th. Don't fail to call on him.

—Hon. Wolfey McCullough, late member of Congress from the Twenty-first District and a prominent member of the Westmoreland County Bar, died at Greensburg on Saturday, aged about forty-two years. The funeral took place from his late residence in Greensburg Sunday afternoon.

—On Friday of last week James G. Hasson, editor of the FREEMAN, who for the past three years has been serving the people of Ebensburg as postmaster, was given the same honor by President Harrison and Mr. P. H. Barker, Chairman of the Republican county committee, appointed in his stead.

—The Ebensburg Steam Flouring Mill commenced work last week, and in the future will be ready to do all kinds of custom work. The mill is said to be a complete one and as Mr. Driggs is an experienced miller we have no doubt that flour of the best quality will be turned out from the mill. Try it.

—A man named Jeremiah Harrigan, residing in Minersville, one of the suburbs of Johnstown, committed suicide on Thursday of last week by cutting his throat with a razor during a fit of dementia. The loss of a dearly loved daughter in the flood so preyed upon his mind, as to almost crazy him, and is supposed to have caused the rash act.

—A pet dog followed a daughter of Engineer Snyder to the train at Williamsburg, Blair county, several days ago. He was ejected from the cars, when he sat down beside the track and uttered low whines. Soon after the train began to move, when he bounded forward, put his head under the moving train with every sign of deliberation, and was decapitated.

—"Tom" Johnson, of Ohio, the owner of the Johnstown, Pa., steel rail works, does not believe in a tariff on imports. He is an avowed free trader who claims that any custom house restrictions upon importations is a crime against the people. "Take away the tariff barriers and I will pave Europe with steel rails made by Yankee skill and muscle," is the way he puts it.

—Mr. Adam Miller has a number of well located lots in the town of East Hastings which he will dispose of at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to or address Mr. Miller at Hastings.

—William Longenecker, of Baree, Huntingdon county, was killed by lightning at Johnstown on Tuesday afternoon. Longenecker, with two companions took refuge under a tree during a storm, when lightning struck the tree and in its descent killed Longenecker without injuring his companions.

—Mrs. William Siard, of Bradenville, Westmoreland county, who was shot by her father Monday afternoon during a scuffle between the latter and her husband, died from the effects of the wound at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. No information has as yet been made against the old man. Coroner Hammer held an inquest on Monday afternoon.

—Josie Reece, daughter of Dr. C. P. Reece, of Kylertown, Clearfield county, while starting a fire recently, went to the workshop to get some shavings, in which, unknown to her, was a cartridge cfiarged with fine shot. When she threw the shavings into the stove the cartridge exploded, knocking her down, several shot entering her body, and one going through her finger.

—The barn on the farm of James Black, in Armstrong township, this county, about three miles southwest of this place was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, together will all the crops of the late harvest. The fire occurred about 11:30 and made a bright light. Mr. Black asserts that he saw parties running away from the barn just as the flames broke out. In addition to his crops he loses a valuable colt and a wagon.—*Indiana Democrat.*

—An exchange thus summarizes the trials and tribulations of an editor: An editor works 365½ days per year to get out fifty two issues of a paper; that's labor. Once in a while somebody pays a year's subscription, that's capital. And once in a while some sun of a gun of a dead beat takes the paper for a year or two and vanishes without paying for it; that's anarchy. But later on justice will overtake the last named creature, for there's a place where he will get his deserts; that's hell.

—The Huron, Dakota *Times*, of a recent date, says: "Judge Peter C. Shannon is in this city for the purpose of opening a law office at the capital of South Dakota." The *Times* states that for domestic reasons the Judge was compelled to leave the territory, but Mrs. Shannon having passed away he "returned to Dakota as soon as he could arrange his affairs, and established a home at Canton, practicing law there and throughout the territory. The Huron bar and the people of Huron extend to Judge Peter C. Shannon a most hearty welcome to a permanent home at the capital of South Dakota."

—Buy your clothing at Barker Bros'. and you will save money.

—The depredations committed by the supposed band of outlaws having their headquarters in Bedford township, Bedford county, were signalized in a glaring manner on Sunday morning last, and consisted in the destruction by fire of the large bank barn on the farm of William Phillips, about eight miles from Bedford. The entire structure, 100x75 feet, which was filled with the summer's crops was consumed, entailing a loss of about $6,000, on which he will only be enabled to recover some $2,200 insurance. Some eight months ago, it is said, notices were served on a number of Bedford township farmers notifying them that their barns were to be burned. Mr. Philips' name is reported to have been on the list.

—Don't forget that at Barker Bros'. you can save money on clothing.

—The Tyrone *Herald* taxes the credulity of its readers with the following story: The other day some railroad men on the mountain, near Tyrone, noticed a large snake with a mouse in its mouth. As the snake crawled along the observers thought it looked like a rattlesnake, but saw that it had no rattles. The men concluded to follow the reptile and see what it would do with its prey, and after a while they saw it reach its nest where several little snakes were in waiting. The old snake tore the mouse into small morsels which it fed to the little ones, and while they were busily eating, it gathered up its rattles and put them in their place on its tail. It was then evident that the old snake had given its rattles to the young snakes for playthings while it had gone in search of food.

—Barker Bros'. have a bargain for you in clothing. Go and price them.

—James McCoy, a young man from Portage, arrived in town on Monday and at once proceeded to get outside of more liquor than he could conveniently carry. Ben Wentzel, a fast young man, who has been in trouble once or twice before for having things not his own cling to his fingers, fell in with McCoy and volunteered his services in showing McCoy around the town. Ben told McCoy there was a saloon near the foot of Julian street that ought to be visited and the two started down the street. When near Lloyd's grove Ben asked McCoy what time it was and McCoy pulled out his watch when Wentzel quickly struck it out of his hand, ran and picked it up and took to the woods. McCoy was too drunk to follow and Wentzel and the watch are now among the missing.

—If you want any clothing at the lowest price you will patronize Barker Bros.

—Best clothing at Barker Bros'.

—Bishop Phelan will be here to-day (Friday) to administer the sacrament of confirmation to the children belonging to the Catholic congregation of Ebensburg.

—The managers of the Cambria County Agricultural Association will please accept our thanks for a complimentary ticket to their fair to be held at Carrolltown on September 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

—The valuable hotel property located on Main street, Carrolltown, Pa., at present occupied by J. D. Thomas and known as the Hotel Brunswick, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information, call on or address, C. A. Laughein or M. D. Kittell, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday at 10 o'clock with Judge Johnston on the bench. The following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Gust Nelson. Fornix et. cet. Continued.

Com. vs. James Dougherty. Surety of the peace. Case heard and defendant remanded to jail in default of surety to keep the peace.

Com. vs. Lewis Burk. Aggravated assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. Emanuel Hale. Desertion. Case heard and defendant sentenced to pay to his wife the sum of $2.00 per week.

Com. vs. Edward C. Bengelo. Desertion. Defendant not appearing his recognizance was forfeited.

Com. vs. Tillie Boyle. Surety of the peace. Mrs. Lichtner prosecutrix. Case heard and dismissed, each party to pay their own costs.

Com. vs. Joseph R. Baldwin. Surety of peace. Defendant discharged.

Com. vs. John Noll. Receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. M. D. Little. Assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. William Johnston and Morris Knox. Arson. Jury find defendants guilty.

Com. vs. Felix McHugh and Mrs. Mary Gardner. Malicious mischief. Continued.

Com. vs. Edward Ream. Aggravated assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. William Mullen. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. B. F. Watkins and W. J. Watkins. Assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. Annie Sherry. Assault and battery. Jury acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity.

Com. vs. Barbara Rapp. Keeping disorderly house. Jury find defendant not guilty but that she pay one-half of the costs and the prosecutrix, Ellen Wiserman, pay the other half.

Com. vs. Jennie Bush. Threats. Nolle pros entered by district attorney.

Com. vs. Joseph R. Bolvin. Making threats. Defendant discharged, John H. Rowley, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Michael Broderick. Threats. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. William Broderick. Assault and battery. Cefendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. William H. Laverty. Bigamy. Defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. William F. Farrell. False pretense. Cefendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Victor Tomaski. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Peter Lyon. Malicious mischief. Defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Felix McHugh. Malicious mischief. Continued.

Com. vs. Jacob Gates. Assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. William Caldwell. Assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. Emma Hauck. Assault and battery. Grand jury find not a true bill and the prosecutor, William Caldwell, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. George alias Teddy Deh nehart. Larceny. Grand jury ignores bill.

Com. vs. William Miller. Larceny. Grand jury ignores bill.

Com. vs. Philip Lantzy. Fornix et. cet. Recognizance of defendant forfeited.

Com. vs. F. W. Clark. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. Daniel Allison. Larceny by bailee. Indictment quashed.

Com. vs. Samuel Baer. Fornix et. cet. Recognizance of defendant forfeited.

Com. vs. Mike Stibaugh. Aggravated assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court. Sentenced to pay fine of $20 and imprisonment in county jail for 30 days.

Com. vs. George Scott. Carrying concealed deadly weapons. Bill ignored by grand jury.

Com. vs. James Thomas *alias* Thomas Williams. Larceny. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. W. H. Gundell. Larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and imprisonment of 5 days and restore stolen property.

Half Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veteran Association, and the dedication of State monuments, at Gettysburg in the early days of September, will be one of the most interesting occasions in the history of the famous field. An unusually large number of veteran warriors will be present, and the dedicatory ceremonies will be highly interesting to old soldiers and civilians alike.

September 11th and 12th will be Pennsylvania days, when all the State monuments will be dedicated.

For the benefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all principal stations in the State of Pennsylvania to Gettysburg, Sept. 7th to 12th, valid for return until September 13th inclusive, at the rate of a single fare for the round trip.

A Singular and Sad Accident.

A most distressing accident occurred on the Shaw farm, at Redrock, Wednesday, which resulted in the instant death of Wilson Snook, a remarkably handsome and bright lad of 7 years. The little boy was at the dinner table and saw his elder brother passing the house with a load of manure. He snatched up a piece of pie, ran hurriedly and climbed upon the wagon. Just as the boy got on his brother went to the rear to lock the wagon, as there is a steep incline in the road near the house. After drawing the lever he ran ahead to the horse, throwing the whip over his shoulder. The little boy playfully caught hold of the lash, but the brother's momentum pulled him off forward of the hind wheels, which passed over his neck, causing his untimely death. It was done so quickly that the older brother was powerless to save him. It was truly a sad sight to see the pretty little boy lying upon the road dead and with the half-eaten pie yet tightly clasped in his hand.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

—Cheapest clothing at Barkers'.

Wilmore Briefs.

WILMORE, Sept. 3, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Among the injured at Homestead on Friday afternoon of last week many readers of the FREEMAN will be pained to see the name of Samuel S. Shultz, whose wife, *nee* Maggie Kennedy, was formerly a well-known teacher in Cambria county and in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. S., who was engaged as a clerk in the department of which Mr. Chas. Schwab, formerly of Loretto, is foreman, was not injured by the explosion of molten metal, but while assisting to get the wounded by the distressing accident to their homes, he endeavored to cut a train to clear a railroad crossing, when the train backed and crushed his right arm so badly that it had to be amputated the same evening, and on Saturday he was reported as doing well so far. Mr. Shultz is a most effecient clerk and kind-hearted gentleman, and we heartily sympathize with him in his painful misfortune and hope that, as far as it is possible, he will soon be himself again.

'Squire Miller is slowly but surely declining physically, and the termination of his earthly career cannot be far distant in the future. He bears up heroically under his affliction. His daughter, Mrs. Davis, of Wilkesbarre, who had been with him for a couple of months was last week called away to the bedside of her husband who was sick, it was supposed of typhoid fever.

Mr. Geo. Stahl, of Wilmore, an assistant boss on the repairs of the Pennsylvania railroad had the misfortune to have his left arm fractured one day last week by a heavy sledge which he was wielding flying off the handle and striking the arm with the result stated.

The old Allegheny Portage railroad bed between Wilmore and No. 2 was the scene of a horse race between horses owned by David O'Hara, of Wilmore, and Philip Hopfer, of Portage. Hopfer's horse came out ahead, but it is the opinion of some persons that O'Hara will sweep the stakes when it suits his purpose to do so.

By the way Dave O'Hara has been for a couple of months running the livery business in Wilmore, with a degree of success surprising to everybody, thus supplying a much needed accommodation to the traveling public, which we hope the business will justify him to continue permanently.

The weather clerk appears to have dispensed with the services of Jupiter Pluvius and the ground is as a consequence so hard that it is almost impossible to do any plowing, the roads are disagreeably dusty, and if rain does not soon come water will be uncomfortably scarce.

Oliver Evans has moved a steam saw mill to land of Mr. Neal Dugan, a short distance north of Wilmore, where he will proceed to manufacture lumber in the near future.

A new school house is to be erected, on the site of the one destroyed by fire a couple of years ago near Dimond's in Summerhill township. John Bumford, of Cambria township, has the contract. The school house on Pringle Hill is to be repaired by John G. Pringle. J. M.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1889:

John Kneith and Thresa Eme, Cambria borough.

Robert S. Jordan and Celia Rhodes, Johnstown.

Isaac Kauffman and Susan Benson, Somerset county.

Frank Pfister, Conemaugh borough and Kate Boxler, Woodvale.

George Gates and Precilla Woolf, Morrellville.

John Kessler, Conemaugh borough and Mary Wess, Croyle township.

Frank McCafferty, Nolo, Indiana county, and Kate Fiecker, Mitchell's Mills, Indiana county.

John Price, Johnstown and Ellen Davis, Pittsburg.

Sidney Clemence and Mary Helman, Washington.

Lewis Kring and Lizzie Rhodes, Adams township.

James Bowers, Lower Yoder and Annie Bessler, Coopersdale.

Amos Campbell and M. E Makin, Blacklick township.

Lawrence Nothhelfer and Mary Sarlouis Richland township.

Lawrence Hammond, Nicktown and Jennie McCombie, Barr township.

D. R Kreame and Elizbeth Stewart, Johnstown.

Daniel Williams, Pittsburg and Kate Williams, Hastings.

Samuel Lenbart and Maggie Philips, Johnstown.

Harry Lebmire and Martha Orris, Richland township.

J. J. McGeary and Bid Riley, Galitzin.

Daniel Hanlin, Asbyille and Mary Hollis, Coalport.

William Livingston, Somerset county and Elizabeth Keafer, Upper Yoder.

Charles Williams Keepers and Lizzie Beatrice, Stonycreek.

Charles Glock and Etta Swank, Johnstown.

Edward Waltz and Martha Abel, Elder township.

Half-Rates to Washington.

The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar will be held in Washington October 8th to 11th, 1889. The event will undoubtedly prove one of the most brilliant affairs in the history of the National Capital. The grand parade of brilliantly uniformed Knights, mounted upon gayly comparisoned steeds, will be, in itself, a picture worth going miles to witness. Besides this there will be receptions, drills, and other features of interest to others than Knights.

For the benefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all stations on its system October 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, valid for return until October 31st, 1889, at a single fare for the round trip. The specific rate from Ebensburg will be $7.75.

Please Notice.

That the undersigned have sold out their interest in the "New Plan" store in Ebensburg to Mr. Thomas Cook, present manager, and the firm will no longer be known as Stumpf & Co. Hoping you will note Mr. Cook's prices on merchandise before purchasing elsewhere, we are,

Respectfully Yours,
J. R. STUMPF & SON.

Indiana, Pa., Sept. 2, 1889.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me as Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

For Hay Fever.

"Give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., can be obtained of any reputable druggist, and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office."—*Spirit of the Times.*

TAKE NOTICE.—The Ebensburg Woolen Mill is prepared to do all kinds of country work, roll carding, spinning and coloring done on short notice.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.-3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. A. Blair and John Lloyd, as shown by their third and final account confirmed Sept. 2, 1889, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office in Ebensburg on Friday the 27th day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all interested may attend. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Sept. 6, 1889.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of H. J. Krumenacker, trustee to sell real estate of Nicholas Heffy, dec'd, as shown by his first and final account, to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at arbitration room in Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
H. H. MYERS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Sept. 6, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of THOMAS BUCK, Deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Buck, late of Carroll township, Cambria County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HARRY S. BUCK, Administrator.
Carrolltown, Pa., August 30, 1889.-6t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale his farm situate in Cambria township, three and a half miles east of Ebensburg, containing 110 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered, has a new frame house and a frame barn thereon erected and has an orchard of one hundred and twenty trees of choice fruit. Possession will be given at any reasonable time and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.
WILLIAM J. TIERNEY.
Cambria Twp., Aug. 30, 1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Philip Warner, Sr., late of Washington township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHARBAUGH,
Washington Twp., Aug. 23, 1889.-6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Hezekiah Rager, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Hezekiah Rager, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
DANIEL SHUMAN,
MRS. MARTHA RAGER,
Jackson Twp., Aug. 16, 1889.-6t. Executors.

NOTICE.—Notice is herby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 16th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M., under Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, by George Patchin, A. Boden Jr. 42, Walls, Edward Patchin and Horace Patchin, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE BIG SPRING TURNPIKE COMPANY, the charter and object of which is to erect and construct a Turnpike for public travel, from Ninevah Station, Westmoreland county, to Morrellville, Cambria county, Pa., and for these purposes to have, posess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and its supplements.
FRANK G. HARRIS,
Aug. 30, '89.-3t. Solicitor.

TRIAL LIST.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1889.
SECOND WEEK.

Boring.....vs. Boring.
Tallman.....vs. Dwelling House Ins. Co
Eaton.....vs. Faiber.
Carney.....vs. McGlade.
McCloskey.....vs. Gillespie.
Chapin.....vs. Cambria Iron Co.
Gallagher.....vs. Flynn.
Mangold.....vs. Huber.
Notley.....vs. Weakland et. al.
Com'lth for use.....vs. Will.
Van Ormer.....vs. Gates.
Young.....vs. Johnston S. S. R. W. Co
Exer.....vs. Burgoon.
McLaughlin.....vs. Rourke.
Makin.....vs. Shank.
Shoemaker.....vs. Carroll.
H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1889. Proth'y.

DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street, near High

DR. OLDSHOE, 534 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactory and collections a specialty. 10-14.-tf

M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, EBENSBURG, PA. Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

— ELY'S — CATARRH CREAM : BALM
HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS EASY TO USE. ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
A particle is applied into each nostrils and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.
It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.
Sold by all Druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

HIGH ST. BARBER SHOP.
F. CASSIDAY, Proprietor.
Shop is located one door east of Central Hotel. If you want a smooth shave, a nice shampoo, or a fashionable hair cut give me a call. Always at shop in business hours.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY
Salary and Expenses paid, or Commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address stating age
The C. I. Van Dusen Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y.
August 2, 1889.-3t.

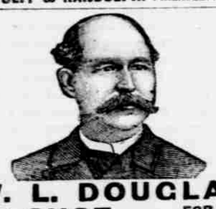
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

Every Suit we sell is a walking advertisement for us. Thousands of pleased customers are spreading the reputation of the Best-Made Clothing in Philadelphia for Men, Boys and Children. We link the Best Quality to Lowest Prices.

A. C. Yates & Co.
LEDGER BUILDING,
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA.

E. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872. Johnston, Buck & Co. BANKERS. Ebensburg, Penn'a. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
ESTABLISHED 1888. Carrolltown Bank, Carrolltown, Pa. T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.
General Banking Business Transacted.
The following are the principal features of a general banking business:
DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.
LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.
COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.
DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.
ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON BUCK & CO.

The secret of my happiness is, I have thrown away my old Blacking Brush, and have
WATERPROOF BOOTS BEAUTIFULLY POLISHED WITHOUT LABOR.
Wolff's ACME Blacking
Produces a polish without the old brush, and the shine will last a week on men's, and three on women's shoes.
Why stick to old ways in these days of progress? Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, etc.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.


W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BRO'S., EBENSBURG PA.

JOHN A. BLAIR. JOHN T. BLAIR.
BLAIR & SON'S DAILY MEAT MARKET,
Centre Street, Ebensburg, Pa.
The Best Western Cattle Butchered every day. Also, Fresh Lamb, Veal, Mutton, Lard, Etc., always on hand.
Market open at all hours and attentive and obliging salesmen to attend to the wants of customers.

The Tail End of Old 1888 AND
The Beginning of 1889
will be made memorable by WOOLF, SON & THOMAS for low prices. Our Overcoat Department is teeming with Bargains. Words and figures cannot possibly convey a correct idea of the manner in which we have cut the prices of all our stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats and heavy suits. The sacrafice we make in unloading this stock is without parallel. Not a price will we quote, but of this fact you may rest assured: that from our finest Dress Suit or Overcoat for a young gentleman down to the strong every-day Suit for a school-boy, we will give more and better for the price we ask than we have ever given before. This Reduction Sale is in downright earnest. We mean business. The Overcoats and heavy suits must be sold. The weather was against us in the early part of the season, and now if you have a little ready money it will prove a saving of several dollars to you in your purchases from us.
The Greatest Reductions have been in the Prices of
HOLIDAY GOODS:
Fur Caps, 43 72, 89 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1, $1.25.
Plush Neckwear, 47, 75, 87 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.36.
Silk Mufflers, 37, 68, 75 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.10.
Fur top Gloves, 75 cts., $1, $1.25; former prices $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' Plush Caps, 17, 28, 42 cents; former prices, 25, 40, 60 cts.
GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!
From now until New Year's Day we shall continue to present each of our many customers (purchasing goods to the amount of $3 or more) with one of those Handsome Plush Photograph Albums which have delighted thousands of our lady friends during Christmas week.
REMEMBER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
Woolf, Son & Thomas,
JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A

Eckenrode & Hoppel,
DEALERS IN
General :-: Merchandise,
consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, and a full line of Fresh Groceries. We also keep a full and complete line of Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
We also keep the largest and most complete line of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, Jewelry, Clocks and Watches in town. Also, the Household Sewing Machines, Wood and Willow ware, Flour, Feed, Fertilizers, Lumber and Shingles. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Give us a call. Respectfully,
ECKENRODE & HOPPEL,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

SIT DOWN
a minute, its just as cheap as standing and more comfortable, particularly if you have been at work and are tired. Now if you have no objection we want to talk to you a minute upon a topic that should interest you. Do you know that
STUMPF & CO.
have a New Plan Store in Ebensburg, and have been selling goods for the past two weeks as fast as they could tie them up. Have you investigated this way of doing business which is the giving of the greatest possible value for the least money. A careful investigation will convince you that their prices are unquestionably the lowest ever quoted in this market. They offer no baits; everything bears the same uniform profit. Don't listen to the rot other merchants give you about the goods being inferior in quality, but see them for yourself. Don't pay $1.50 for an umbrella when you can buy one for 42 cents.
THOMAS COOK, Mgr.

WHY we Solicit your Orders.
THOMAS & SON CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BONE PHILADELPHIA, PA. FERTILIZERS
BECAUSE we have the experience as practical Farmers and Manufacturers for Twenty Years.
BECAUSE of our extensive manufactory and acid chambers.
BECAUSE we give our entire personal attention to the manufacturing of Fertilizers. This is our specialty, and we place at your disposal all our facilities.
For these reasons we make the thorough guarantee found on first page of our circular. We have a full line of goods, and are prepared to place them within your reach. Let our representatives have your orders early.
FOR SALE BY
W. I. ANSTEAD, Johnstown.
JOSEPH NOEL, Ebensburg.

Under a Lion's Paw.

"While trapping lions in the Hottentot country, for the Hamburg animal house," said Lawrence J. Raymond, a wild animal hunter, "I had opportunities for seeing the king of beasts at his best, and for making close observations of his character. No two lions are alike except in a few leading traits, any more than two men are alike. Every lion is supposed to roar at night when abroad after prey, but not half of them do so.

"When you read of one charging into a camp you praise his courage; but for every one such case I can show ten where the lion skulked about like a dog. You never find him twice alike. There are plenty of instances where men have been seized by lions and have lived to relate the particulars, though no two agree as to the sensations. I had been out one afternoon with some of the natives to prepare a bait in a rocky ravine. We had built a stout pen of rocks and logs and placed a calf as a bait. The sun was nearly down as we started for camp, and no one had the least suspicion of the presence of danger until a lion, which had been crouched beside a bush sprang out and knocked me down.

"I can say without conceit that I was fairly cool. It had come so suddenly that I had not had time to get 'rattled.' Had I moved my arm to get my pistol the beast would have lowered his head and seized my throat. So long as I lay quiet he would reason that I was dead and give his attention to the natives.

"All of a sudden I barked out like a dog, followed by a growl, and that beast jumped twenty feet in his surprise. He came down between me and the natives, and I turned enough to see that his tail was down and he was scared. I uttered more barks and growls, but without moving a hand, and after making a circle clear around me the lion suddenly bolted and went off with a scare that would last him a week."

A Chicken's Growth.

The mysterious development of animal life from the egg, as revealed day by day during the progress of incubation, is a most interesting study. Usually on the third day after heat is applied to a fertile egg the "germ" is visible. The eye and brain first assume form. Veins radiate from this speck. By the fourth day these vessels are marked distinctly, appearing to emanate from the eye. The head is given shape on the fifth; the body on the sixth; the heart, liver and other internal organs developing rapidly from this time. On the ninth and tenth days the bones of the chick, and the legs with small scales upon them are discoverable. Life appears on the twelfth day. Heat is envolved from the atom of a creature. The circulation of blood is noticeable. Thereafter the egg throws off a certain amount of heat and the incubator needs less artificial warmth to maintain the required 102 degrees. Up to the fifteenth day the chick's eye has been the most prominent feature, but from that time on the growth is seemingly proportionate. To the nineteenth day the chick enlarges in its several parts, with legs, incipient feathers and beak. The following day that beak is used to batter down the lime wall that confines the bird; and during the ensuing six or twelve hours of imprisonment the little fellow's system absorbs the yolk of the egg, which furnishes sustenance during the first day.

Romance of a Famous Mineral Water.

David Andreas Saxlehner, owner of the Hunyadi Janos, died recently while on his way to Carlsbad. He was a man of limited education, but practical in the extreme. After failing in several undertakings, he established a "national clothing house" in Buda Pesth, in which home goods alone were sold. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, consented to act as Saxlehner's clerk for several days, in consequence of which the business increased enormously. While Saxlehner was sitting one day in his office, a peasant entered and complained that he could get no fresh water on his farm. He had bored wells in a number of places, but succeeded in getting only a peculiarly scented fluid, which he feared to use. Saxlehner was interested. He asked the peasant to bring him a sample bottle of the water, had it analyzed, and decided to purchase the estate. He paid one thousand gulden per acre for the farm, and established a factory as soon as possible. The water became popular at once, and the red lable upon the bottles a famous trade-mark. Of late years, the sales reached four millions annually, and made Saxlehner many times a millionaire.

Reliable Formulas.

This prescription will oe found invaluable in many instances. It is a fever mixture for children. Sweet spirits of nitre, a half ounce; camphor water, six drachms; spirits of mindererus, a half ounce; simple syrup, an ounce. The dose is a teaspoonful every two or three hours for a child over the age of one year.

This combination promptly relieves belching of wind and flatulence. To two drachms of the tincture nux vomica and two drachms of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, and three ounces of the syrup of ginger. Take a teaspoonful of the mixture in a tablespoonful of water an hour or two after each meal. This combination is only for adults.

This formula makes an excellent domestic healing salve for ulcers, foul and running sores, and for all chronic eruptions characterized by the appearance of watery matter.

Take of honey, beeswax and lard, two ounces each by weight; add to these one ounce of carbolated cosmoline, and an ounce and a half of the ointment of the oxide of zinc. Melt over a slow fire and stir well together. Apply three or four times a day as a salve.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sboloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
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Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 25 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

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HEAD
ACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ache is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
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NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
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The Speed of Fishes.

The speed of fishes is almost an unknown quantity, being, as Professor G. Brown Goode says, very difficult to measure. "If you could get a fish," said Professor Goode to a *Post* reporter, "and put him in a trough of water 1000 feet long and start him at one end and make him swim to the other without stopping, the information could be easily obtained, but fish are unintelligent and they won't do this. Estimates of the speed of fish consequently are only approximated, and more or less founded on guessing. You can tell, however, at a glance whether a fish is built for speed or not. A fast fish looks trim and pointed, like a yacht. Its head is conical shaped, and its fins fit down close to its body, like a knife blade into its handle. Fish with large heads, bigger than their bodies, and with short, stubby fins, are built for slow motion."

"What are the fastest fishes?"

"The predatory fish, those which live on prey, are the fastest swimmers. The food fish are generally among the slowest, and are consequently, easily captured. Their loss is recompensed, however, by the natural law which makes them very prolific in reproduction. Dolphins have been known to swim around an ocean steamer, and it is quite safe to say that their speed is twenty miles an hour, but it may be twice as much. The bonito is a fast-swimming fish. Just what its speed is I do not know. The head of the goose fish is very large—twenty times as big as its body. It moves about very little, and swims at the bottom of the ocean. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of the food fishes. Its body is cone-shaped and as smooth as burnished metal. Its speed is as matchless as the dolphin, and in motion it cuts the water like a yacht."

Kaiser Wilhelm's Habits.

Accounts are given of the German Kaiser's manner of life on his yachting excursion to Norway. He was accompanied by a large suite of army and navy officers and by two artists, one of whom sketched and photographed the natural scenery while the other devoted himself to the living beings. The Kaiser, we are told, appeared on deck at 8 o'clock, and the ceremony of hoisting and saluting the flag was performed. Immediately afterward a breakfast of eggs and meat was served. The Kaiser then walked the deck with a telescope under his arm and paid attention to all that was going on.

At 1 o'clock a second breakfast was served, after which cigars and coffee were taken on deck. The Kaiser then retired to his glass pavilion near the bridge and remained busily engaged in reading and writing until the dinner hour of six. At dinner the whole company appeared in full uniform. The dinner was very simple, but there were four kinds of wine, and the observer of the imperial company informed us that the occasion was one of great hilarity.

What Royalty Eats.

In Italy, the court dines around a table covered with a magnificent service in gold; it is the only luxury; there are no flowers, and the dishes of the country are invariably served—above all, the fritto, composed of a foundation of artichokes, liver, brains, and cocks' combs. At the German court, the finest table is that of the Grand Duchess of Baden; she has an excellent French cuisine and a Parisian chef. The Queen of Sweden has a very tempting table and bill of fare—soups, almost always milk, and beefsteak; one of her favorite dishes is composed of balls of mincemeat, cooked with oil and surrounded with a garnish-ing of poached eggs; then there is almost at each repast the national plate, salmon preserved in earth. Queen Victoria's favorite wine is pale sherry, which she drinks from a beautifully carved silver cup, inherited from Queen Anne. The royal dinner is very complete. The table is lighted with gold candelabra, furnished with candles; orchids, placed in epergnes, rise up to the ceiling. The Queen eats a special bread, square, well cooked, and of a mastic color.

The Worlds Fire Clay Mart.

St. Louis leads the world in the preparation of fire clay and has for twenty years or more, though there has never been any blow or bluster over the fact. In the extreme southwestern part of the city are large deposits of this clay which seem inexhaustible, and it is to the quality of this clay that St. Louis owes its supremacy in the commodity. The clay is prepared with the utmost care, and the visitor who wishes to observe the process of preparing it for the market must take off his shoes and stockings, and enter the works almost as carefully as a Turkoman does a mosque. This precaution is taken to prevent the accidental mixture of the smallest foreign substance with the clay, because a grain of limestone in the clay might result in a flaw in the valuable retort. St. Louis competes with the clay producing parts of Europe in the manufacture of this clay, and the product of the Future Great is the standard by which all other clays are judged.

THE industry of wood carving, according to a recent publication, was introduced into Switzerland some sixty or seventy years ago by a native of Brienz named Christain Fischer, who used to spend his spare time in making trifling objects for sale. He started a night school for the benefit of the neighborhood, and thus laid the foundation of an industry which now gives employment to between 5000 and 6000 persons. He first conceived the idea of making tiny modles of Swiss chatlets, which at once found ready sale.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Gothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest use Shilohs' Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CARROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

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"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

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"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
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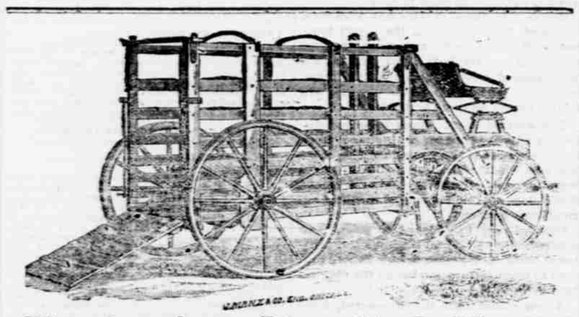

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No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADY & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, clammy sweats, nightmare, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from the most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

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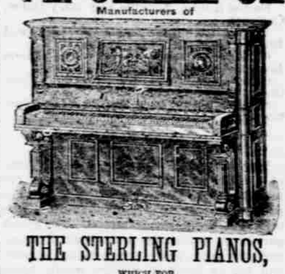
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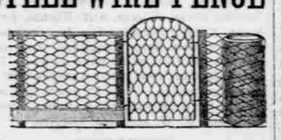

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THE FREEMAN has the largest circulation. Advertise in it and be benefited.

The Oldest American City.

There is no doubt that St. Augustine is the oldest settlement of white men in this country, but Santa Fe is called the oldest city because it was a city before the coming of the white men. When the Spaniards first made their way to the heart of this country, about 1542, the site of the present city of Santa Fe was occupied by a prosperous and populous pueblo (town) of the Indians. The expedition of Alfar Nunez penetrated New Mexico in 1537, that of Marco de Niza followed in 1539, but Coronado is believed to have been the first to push his journey as far as the Santa Fe town. Several other expeditions, more or less unsuccessful, entered the country, endeavoring to establish missions among the natives. These explorers uniformly reported that these people were considerably advanced in civilization, that they manufactured clothing and weapons, built houses of stone several stories high, and cultivated the soil with diligence and worked mines of gold and silver.

It was not until 1590 that any permanent Spanish settlements were made. The Spaniards then literally took possession of the country, built towns, laid out roads, increased the commerce of the country and especially increased the yield of the mines by extensive workings. They literally enslaved the natives, compelling them to serve them in every way. In 1646 the Spaniards made Santa Fe the capital of their new dominion, which they called New Mexico. But the Indians rebelled against their new masters, especially because of the toilsome labor in the mines, and in 1680 they rose in numbers, massacred nearly all their oppressors and drove the remainder from the country as far south as El Paso del Norte. After several attempts the Spaniards regained possession of the country in 1698. Santa Fe was a Mexican city until it was taken by the United States, under General Kearney, in 1846. A Confederate army from Texas captured the city March 10, 1862, but were forced to evacuate it on April 8 following.

Haymaking in Finland.

A curious way of making hay is very generally adopted by the Finns. Poor men who own no meadows have long been accustomed to cut what grass they can find in the forest glades and other waste lands. Owing to the lack of roads and farmsteads the hay was stuffed among the branches of neighboring trees to await the winter frosts and snow, when it could be easily carried off by sledges. After a wet season some farmers noticed that this was actually better in quality than that which they themselves had made from much better grass. The wild crop, so to call it, had dried much better in the tree branches exposed to a free circulation of air than the rich herbage which had lain long on the sodden ground. Hence it occurred to them to make temporary trees upon which their own crops might be dried.

This experiment was attended with such success that the plan has been widely imitated and bids fair entirely to supplant the old-fashioned methods. After the mowing is done a number of poles about ten feet in length and provided with long transverse pegs are set up at intervals and the grass is loosely heaped upon them. The result is said to be excellent. Even in wet weather only a small portion forming the outside of the pile is discolored, while the inner portions, exposed to the air beneath and protected from the rain above, are dried in perfect condition. Mowing can be carried on in spite of wind and rain, and when once the grass is placed upon the dryings poles it may be left without fear of serious damage until the weather changes.

Busting a Coincidence.

A woman yesterday stood at the writing desk in the corridor of the Postoffice with a pen in her hand and a postal card before her. She was thinking deeply, when a man approached with a postal card in his hand, looked in vain for a pen and finally said:

"Madame, are you going to use that pen for the next five minutes?"

"Yes, sir," she replied. "I am just going to write to my husband."

"And I am just going to write to my wife. Curious coincidence, eh?"

"I don't know about that. My husband ran away, and I have just got his address and was wondering whether I should tell him to stay or ask him to come home."

"By George, madam, but how singular! My wife also skipped out and I was wondering what to say to her. We are in the same boat. Shall we write: 'Come home, darling,' or, 'I never want to see your face again?' What a curious coincidence!"

"Yes, I think it is!" remarked a woman who came up behind him. "Trying to make a mash, are you! This is the way you hunt for work, is it? Come home with me or I'll pull all the hair out of your head and scratch that woman's eyes out!"

He went humbly along in tow, and a newsboy who sat on the window-sill looked after the pair and soliloquized:

"That's what I call busting a coincidence and catching a liar at the same time. Better write for your darling to return by telegraph, ma'am."

The Whip-poor-will.

The whip-poor-will, an American bird of the goat sucker family, is heard not only in the Gulf States but in the latitude of St. Louis and far to the northward. It travels northward in the Spring, returning southward in the autumn, though it is frequently found in the South all summer. It is seldom seen in the day unless startled from its repose on or near the ground. Its flight is low, swift, zigzag, noiseless as it reeks the insects on which it feeds. According to Audubon it always sits with its body parallel to and never across the branch or fence which supports it. The notes are clear and loud for several hours after sunset, and then unheard till daybreak, when it again becomes vocal till the sun is fairly risen. The first and third syllables of its cry are given with great emphasis.

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Old Honesty
Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO
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FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
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Old Honesty
A FAIR TRIAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
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MANUFACTURERS OF
GASTON'S PRESTOLINE PASTE,
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THE
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It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
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THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $30,000 has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
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THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
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Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
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Dobbins' Electric Soap.
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Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Pocket Guards. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

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The Suez Canal as a War Route.

It is becoming generally recognized that whatever may be the commercial advantages of the Suez canal in peace time, it is not, and never can be, the war route to the East. Assured communication is the first necessity of war, and a channel that can be blocked at any moment by accident or design will not serve the purpose of imperial defense. Transports carrying an army corps for India arrive at Port Said to learn that a vessel has sunk at Canteen and that at least three weeks will be needed to clear the waterway. This is what might actually occur, and no first lord of the admirability would accept such a risk for a possible gain of only a few days in the voyage to Bombay. Block the canal and uncertainty ceases, while we fall back on the ocean route, where Great Britain, if she chooses, can be strongest. Egypt, in the permanent possession of a hostile naval power, able to use it as an advanced base, would be an evident source of danger; but so long as this condition remains unfulfilled we have no real interests whatever in the delta of the Nile, and the purchase of the canal shares, though doubtless a sound commercial transaction, had no military importance of any kind. Broad tracts of desert guard Egypt on either side, and, given the dominant navy, no foreign power could place a soldier in Cairo without the leave of England.

Ginseng in the Catskills.

Large quantities of ginseng are now being gathered in the Catskill Mountains of New York. The root commands a high price, being considered of great value as a medicine by the Chinese, who believe it to possess extraordinary powers in the preservation of health and the prolonging of life. At certain seasons the Chinese ginseng is said to be worth its weight in gold at Pekin. Large roots gathered in the Catskills were sold to New York dealers last year as high as $3.10 per pound. The large roots are considered the most valuable.

It is a perennial root, and it is claimed that its age must be from twenty to forty years before possessing any value. The fruit is a kidney-shaped scarlet berry, the root fleshy and from one to three inches in length. When dried the color is yellowish white and the taste slightly aromatic, resembling that of licorice root. It grows on the sides of the mountains, and is said never to appear twice in the same spot.

One of the roots was shown to a Chinaman at Kingston, N. Y. He expressed delight and immediately began chewing it, exclaiming as he did so: "Mellican ginseng velly good."

A Judge's Courtship.

The shortest courtship I ever heard of was that of an eminent jurist. He was on his way to hold court in a town when he met a young woman returning from market.

"How deep is the creek and what did you get for your butter?" asked the Judge.

"Up to the knee and ninepence," was the answer, as the girl walked on. The judge pondered over the sensible brevity of the reply, turned his horse, rode back and overtook her.

"I liked your answer just now," he said, "and I like you. I think you would make a good wife. Will you marry me?" She looked him over and said: "Yes." Then get up behind me and we will ride to town and be married."

She did get up behind and they rode to the Court House and were made one. It is recorded that the marriage was a pre-eminently happy one.

A Snug Little Holland Isle.

Texel, or Tessel, is a low, flat island in the North Sea, belonging to Holland. It is separated from the main land by Texel strom, a body of water two miles and a half across. Here, in neutral waters, Paul Jones found food and refuge while he recruited his shattered fleet and prizes. The island is about thirteen miles long, and its greatest breadth six miles. It contains a population of about 6200, engaged in agriculture, fishing and boat building or piloting. It has rich pasturage, and rears large numbers of cattle and sheep of superior quality. The island is a favorite resort of wild fowl, which lay immense quantities of eggs there. For this reason its northern part is known as Eyerland or Eggland.

Fun in the Sierras.

The high Sierras are described as quite Elysian at the present time. The "elysium" is not confined to Tahoe, Rubicon, Donner, Hope Valley or any other few such noted spots, but is scattered all along up and down the range. There is enjoyment to be found wherever there are valleys, brooks and springs. Many campers are now in the mountains and more are constantly going thither. The hunting is not what it once was—nor are the hunters. The majority of the hunters of the present day do not care to find that monarch of the mountains, the grizzly bear, nor to be found by him. In the old golden days in the shady canons of those silent heights the grizzly did the hunting and the Argonaut the climbing.

True and False Embalming.

A man who handles a great many human dead bodies states that the ordinary process of embalming as adopted by undertakers is of almost no value in preserving bodies. The simple washing and injection of fluids intended to stay decomposition, he claimed, was of no merit, and always backed up by a liberal use of ice until the body is hurried out of sight. He maintained that the proper way to embalm is to remove the viscera, and the heart, liver, etc., wash the body repeatedly with alternate baths of turpentine and alcohol, fill it with oakum, and saturate that with turpentine. The embalming process now adopted, he said, cost less than $1, and is used by undertakers for no less fee than $10.